

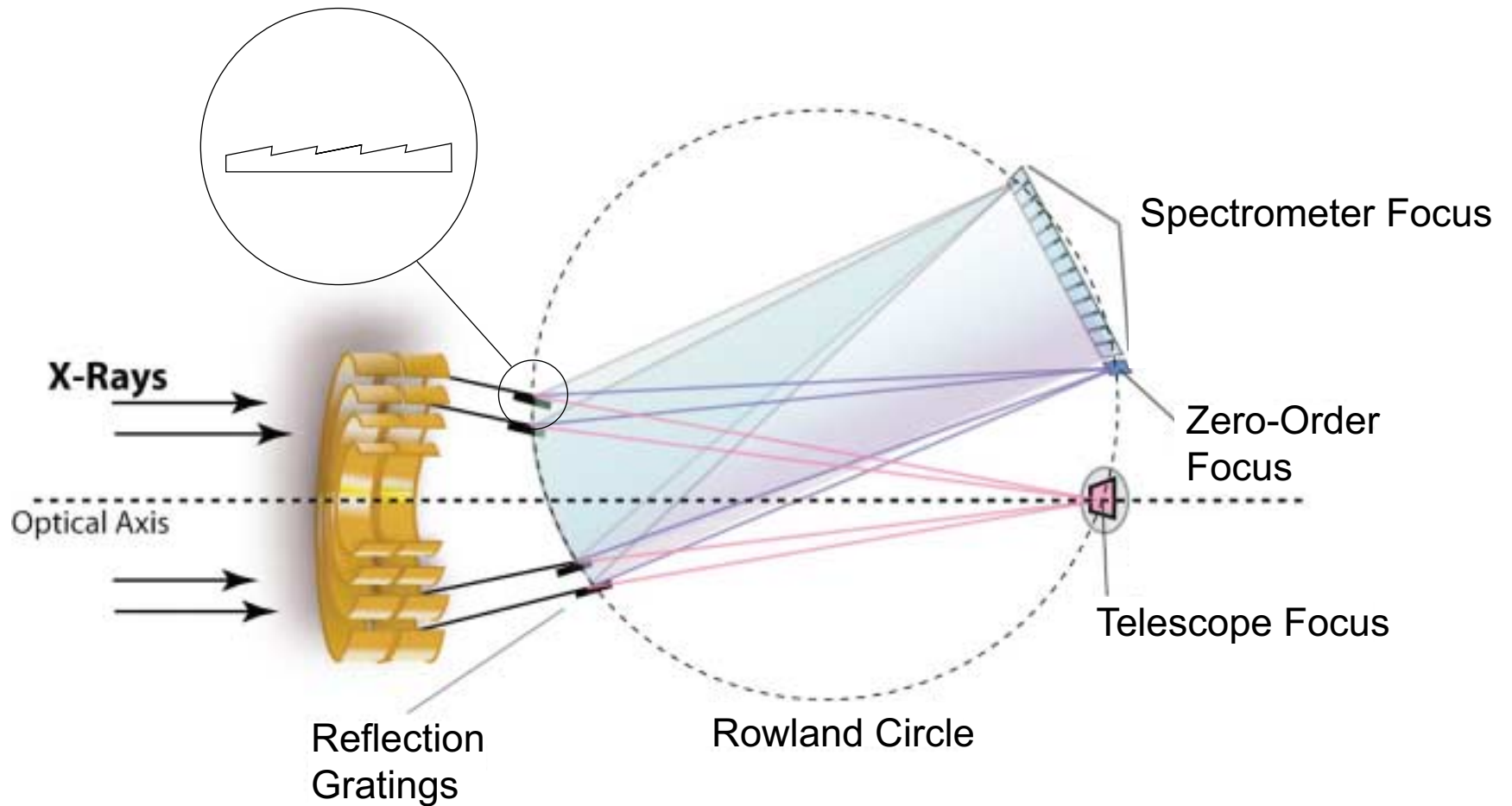
Reflection Grating Development Update

Ralf K. Heilmann, Mireille Akilian, Chih-Hao Chang,
Craig R. Forest, Chulmin Joo, Juan C. Montoya,
Amir Torkaman, and Mark L. Schattenburg

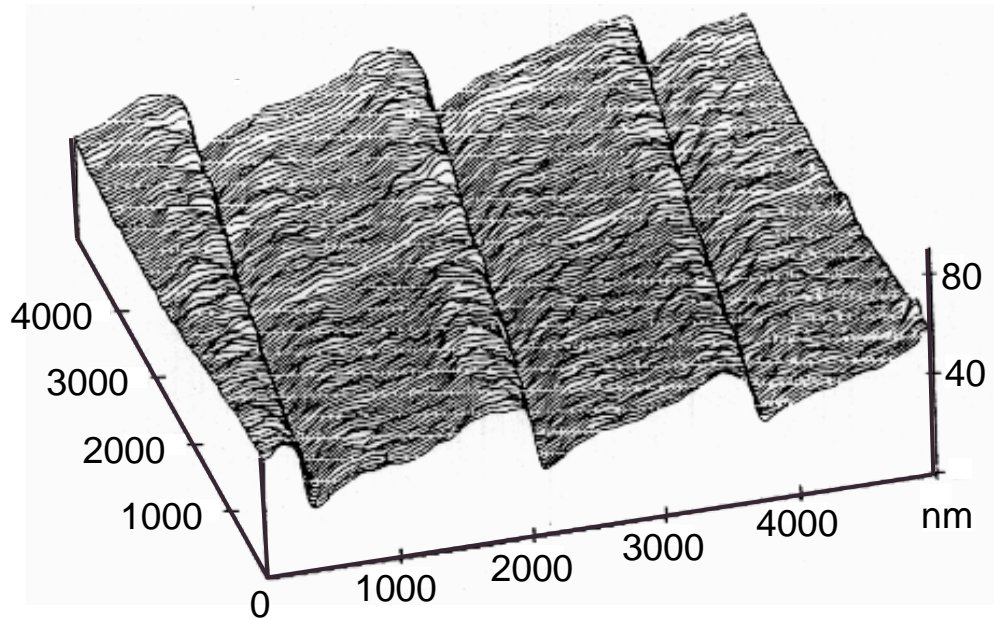
*Space Nanotechnology Laboratory, Center for Space Research
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA*

Constellation-X Facility Science Team Meeting
GSFC, Nov. 19-20, 2003

Constellation-X Telescope and Reflection Grating Geometry

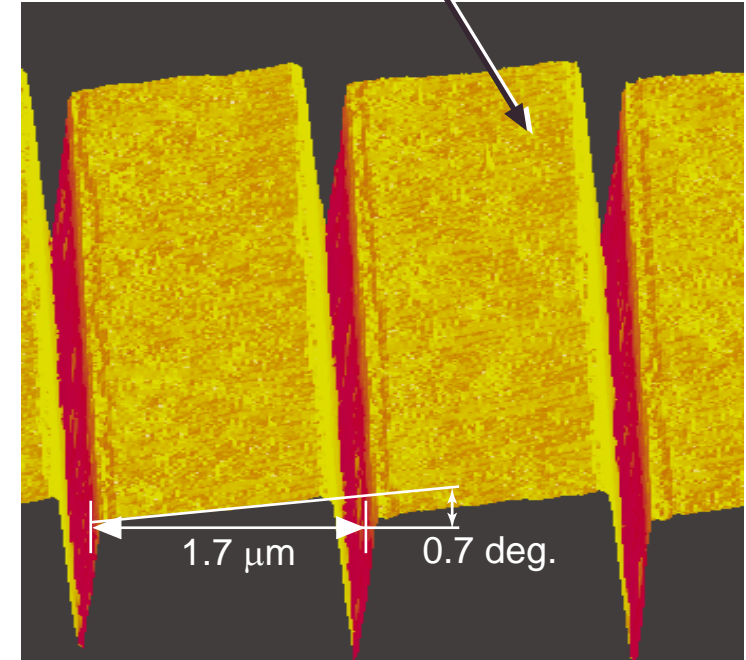


Super Smooth Reflection Grating Fabrication Results - In-Plane



Mechanically Ruled and Replicated
(XMM Grating - Old Technology)

Si (111) planes,
<0.4 nm rms roughness

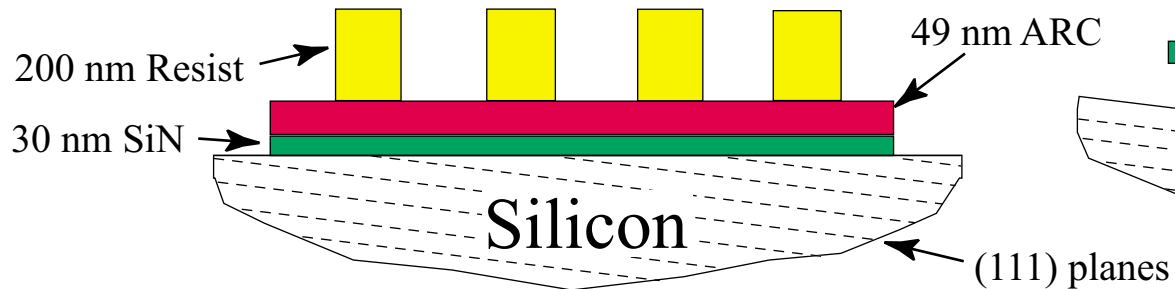


Anisotropically Etched
(MIT Grating - New Technology)

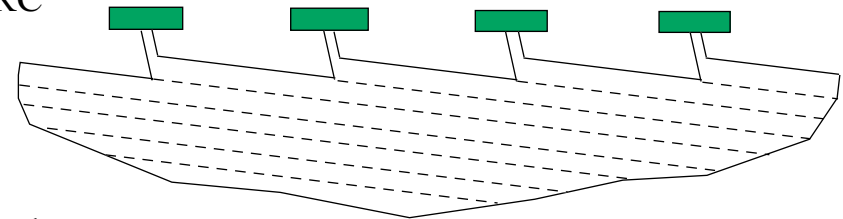
In-Plane (shown above): period = 1.7 μm , blaze angle = 0.7 deg
Off-Plane: period = 0.2 μm , blaze angle ~ 7 deg

Super-Smooth Blazed Reflection Gratings From Miscut Silicon

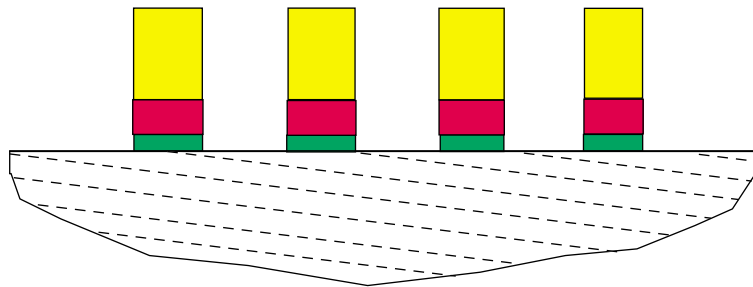
1. Coat with bilevel resist and pattern gratings.



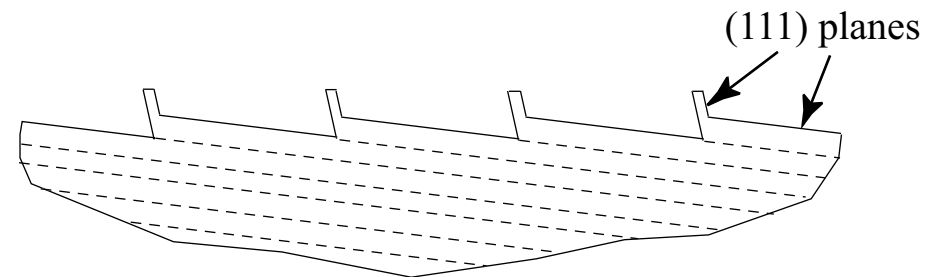
4. Anisotropic KOH etch.



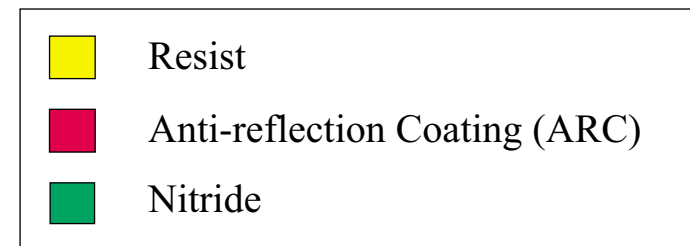
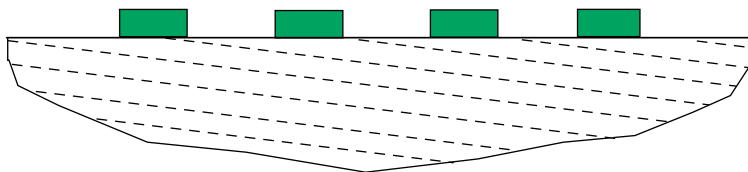
2. Plasma etch ARC and nitride.



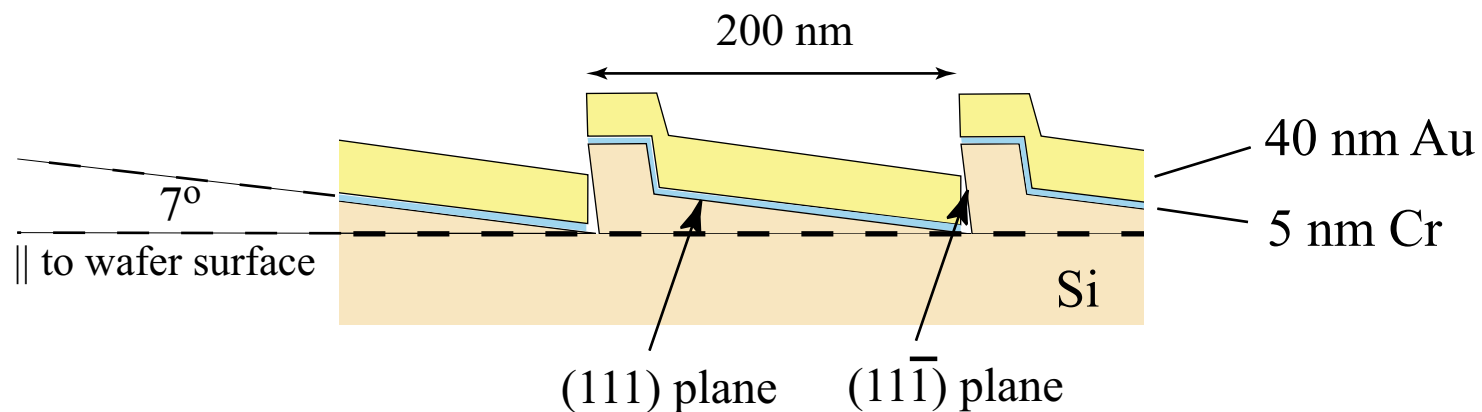
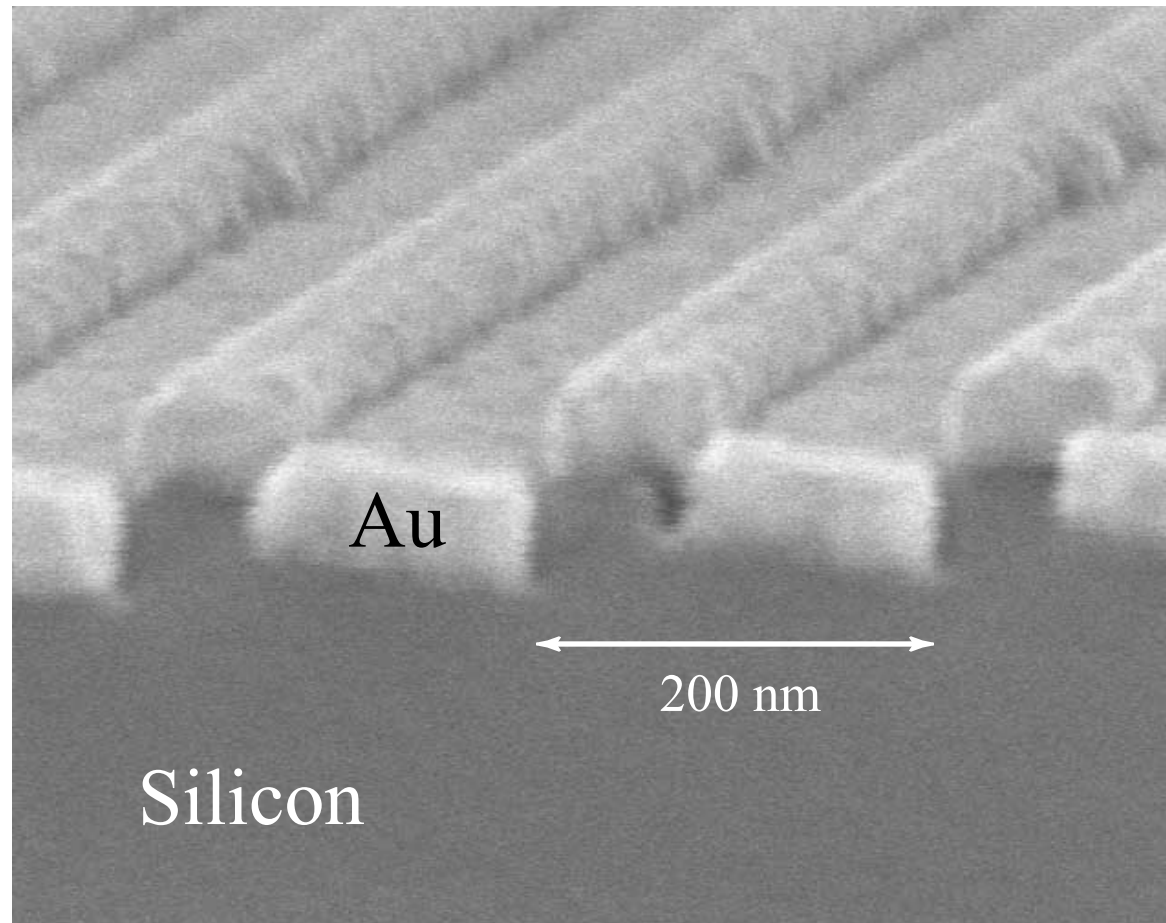
5. Remove nitride with HF.



3. RCA clean.

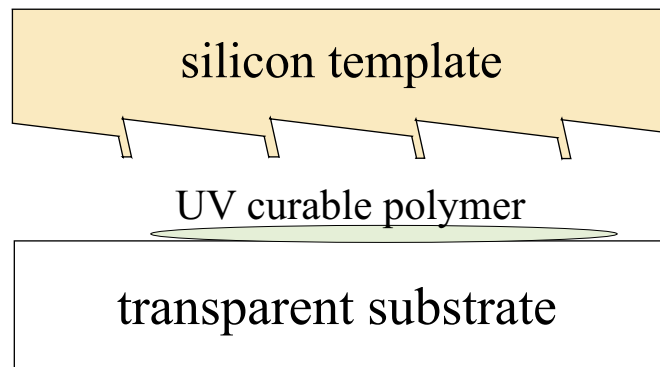


SEM of Blazed Cr/Au-Coated Off-Plane Grating

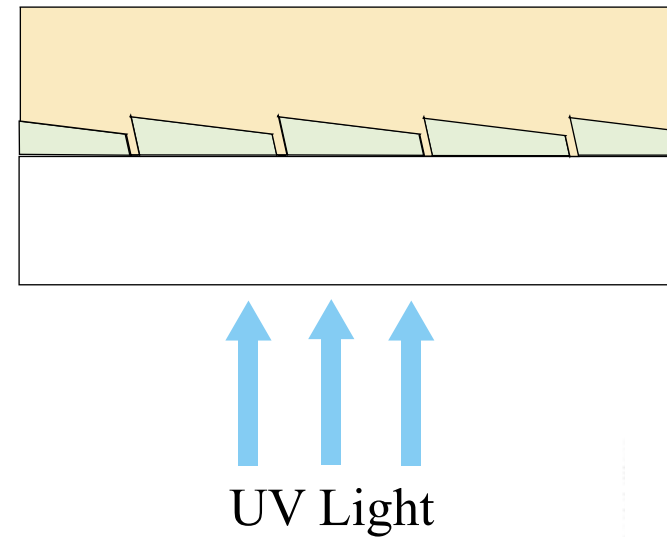


Grating Replication with Nanoimprint Lithography

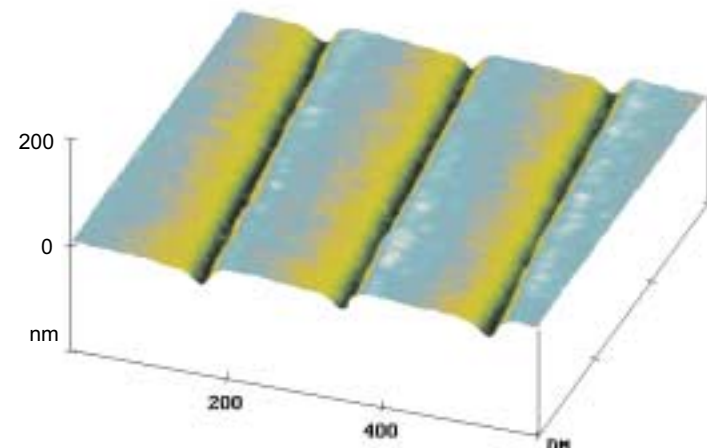
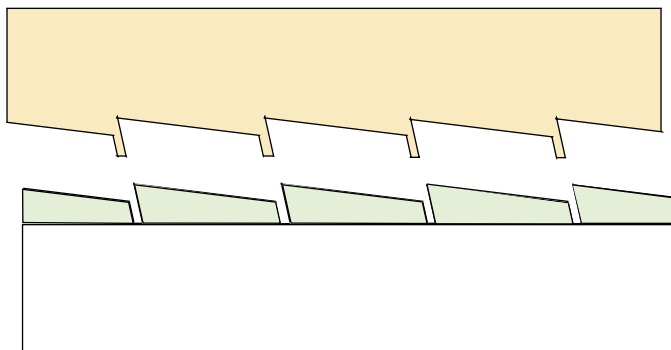
1. Add polymer to the surface



2. Close the gap, cure polymer with UV light

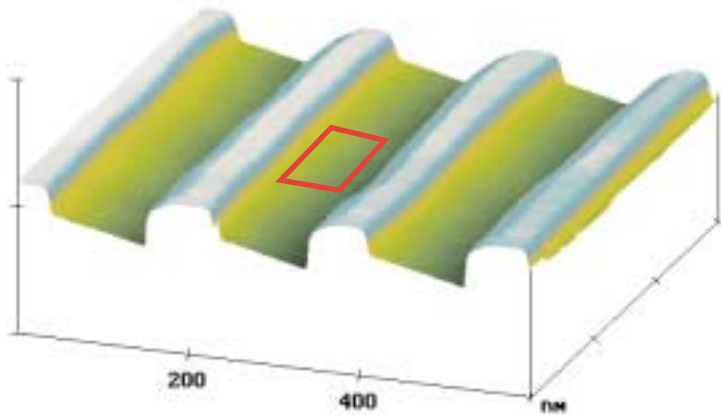


3. Remove mold



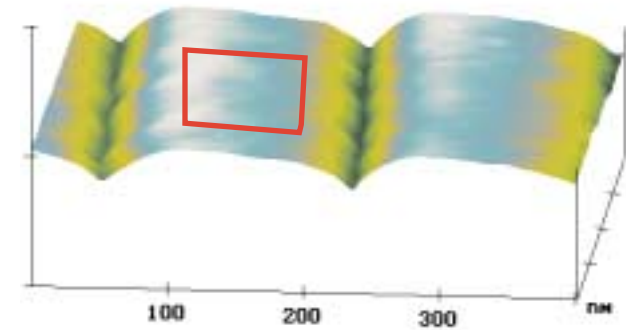
Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM) Results: Microroughness

silicon mandrel



$$\sigma = 0.15 \text{ nm}$$

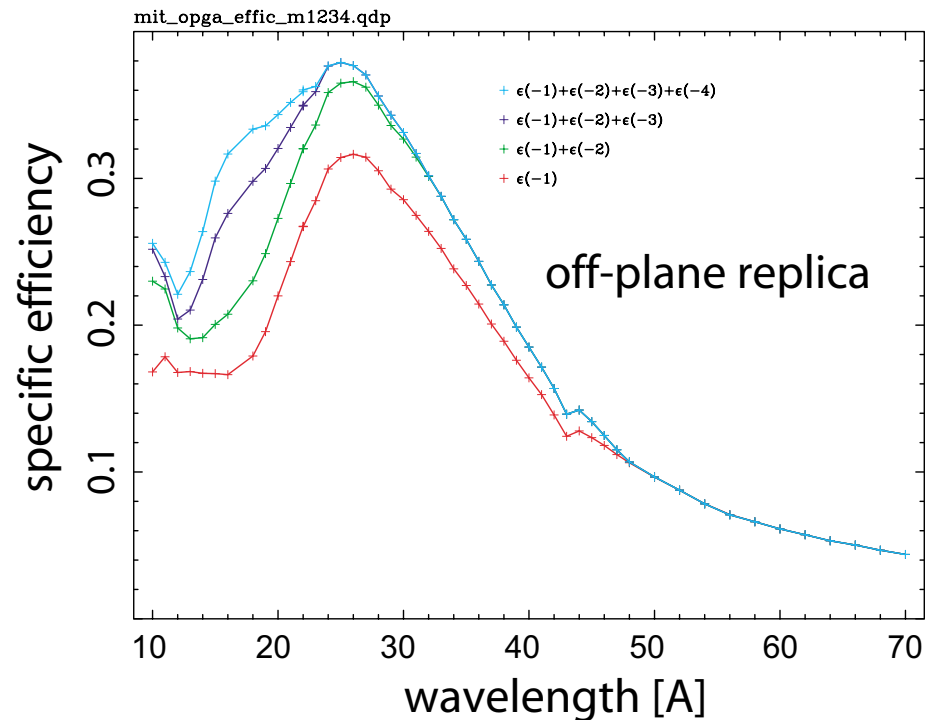
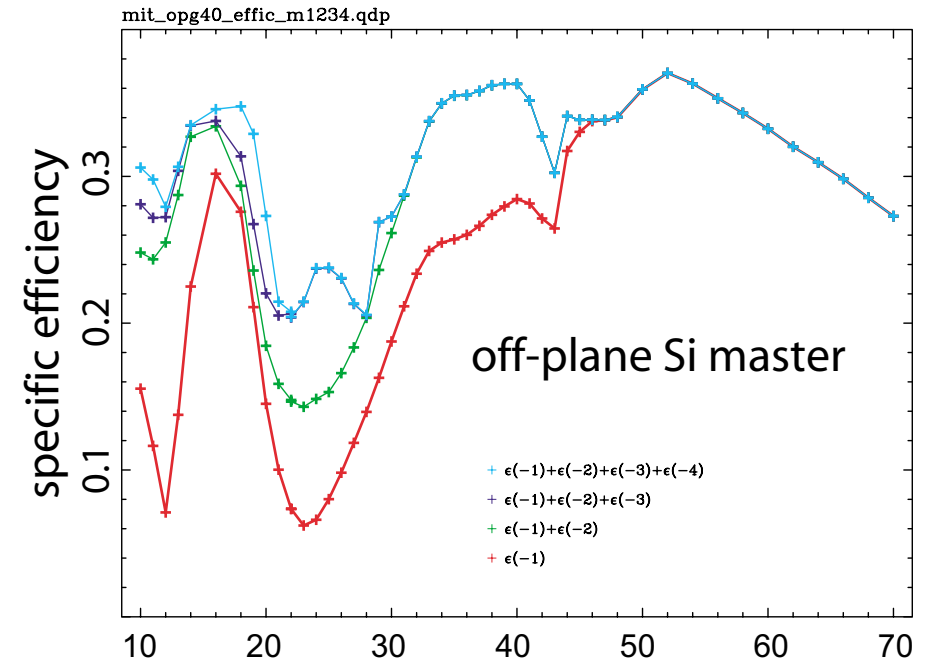
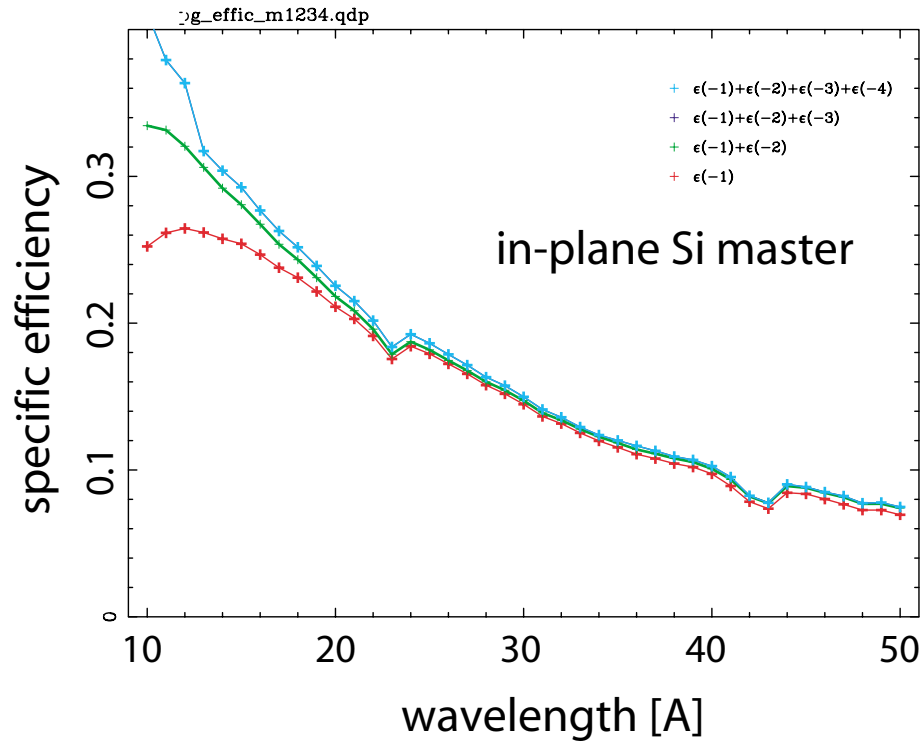
NIL replica



$$\sigma = 0.16 \text{ nm}$$

(0.17 nm with Au coating)

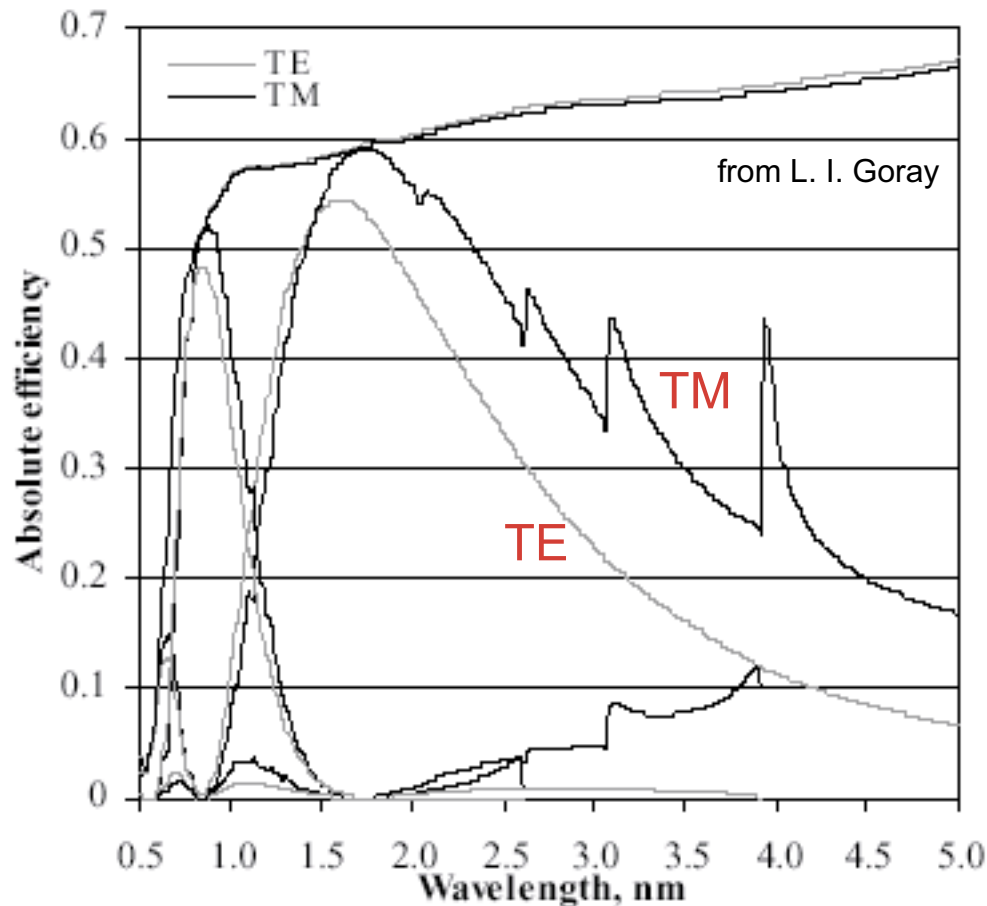
COMPARISON OF DIFFRACTED ORDER EFFICIENCIES (1,1+2,1+2+3,1+2+3+4)



Diffraction Efficiency Measurements

(Advanced Light Source, LBL,
A. Rasmussen *et al.*)

Simulations predict off-plane polarization sensitivity



Absolute efficiency in the -1 , -2 , and -3 orders of a 5000- gr/mm triangular grating with 7° working facet angle and 5 Å rms roughness (off-plane geometry)

Current synchrotron data:

TE polarization (lower efficiency)

Future studies:

Measure efficiency in
TE and TM polarization

(NRL beamline at NSLS)

From: L. I. Goray, "Rigorous efficiency calculations for blazed gratings working in in- and off-plane mountings in the 5–50-Å wavelengths range," Proc. SPIE 5168

Grating Replication: Why Nanoimprint Lithography?

Goals:

grating substrate bow $< 0.25 \mu\text{m}$
roughness $< 0.5 \text{ nm}$
feature size $< 100 \text{ nm}$

Traditional epoxy replication:

- 10 - 40 μm thick films
- 1 - 2 μm thickness variation
- thin films stress (shrinkage)
- outgassing
- feature fidelity?
- roughness?

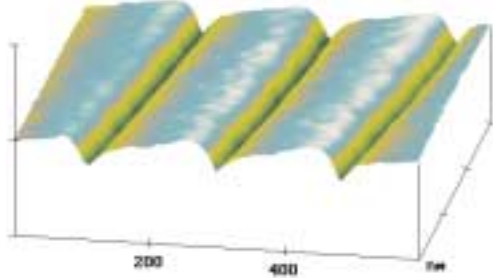
Nanoimprint Lithography:

- films $< 0.1 \mu\text{m}$ thin
- thickness variation \ll film thickness
- reduced bowing from thin films stress
- reduced outgassing
- excellent feature fidelity ($< 10 \text{ nm}$)
- roughness $< 0.5 \text{ nm}$

Nanoimprint Lithography Study

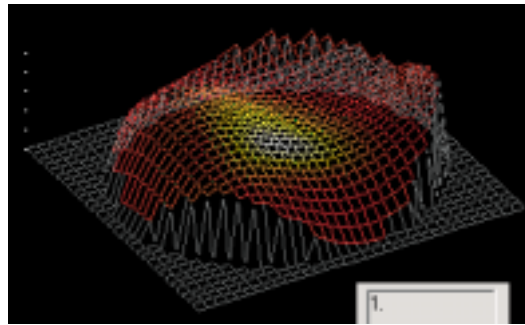
- Produce and characterize grating mandrels

AFM



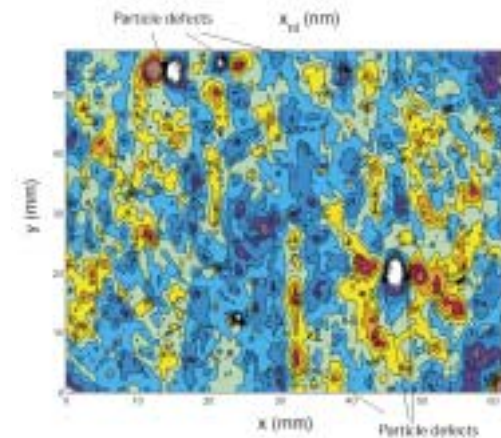
groove profile
microroughness

Shack-Hartmann



substrate figure
flatness
out-of-plane distortions

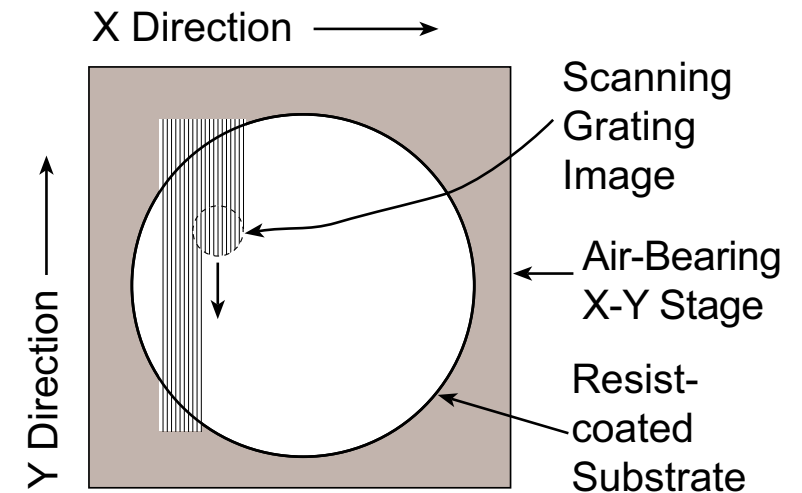
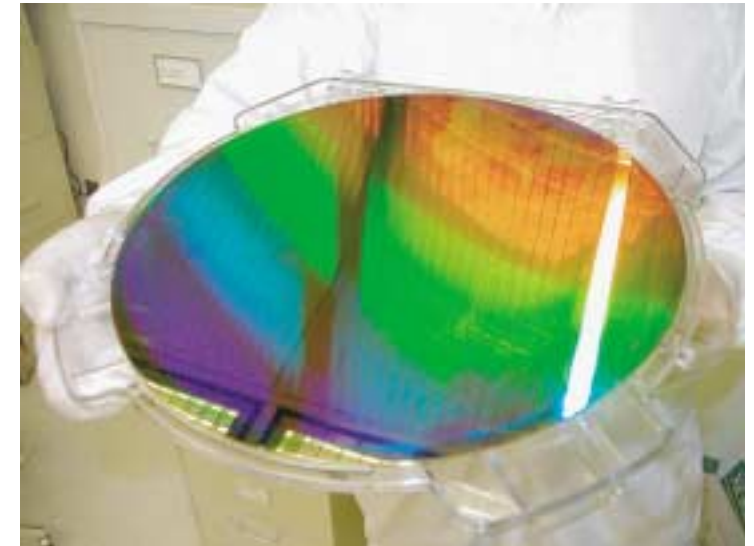
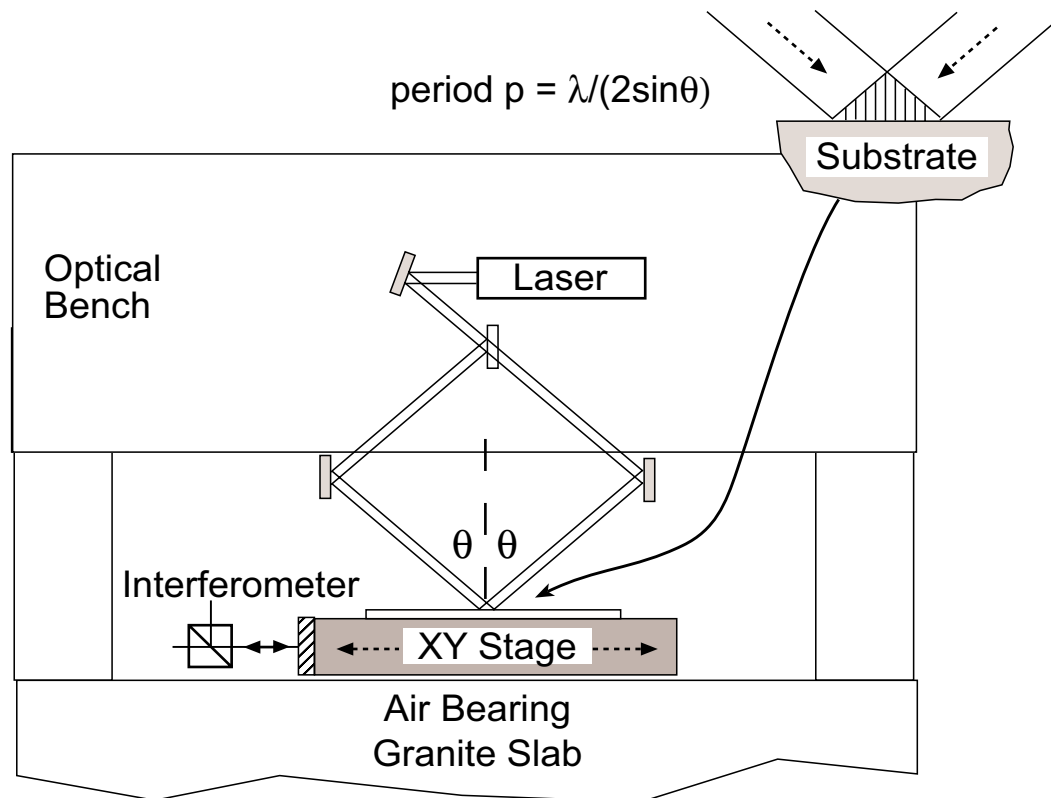
Nanoruler



grating phase map
particle defects
in-plane distortions

- NIL vendors fabricate replicas
- We characterize replicas (AFM, SH, Nanoruler)
- First samples are being replicated

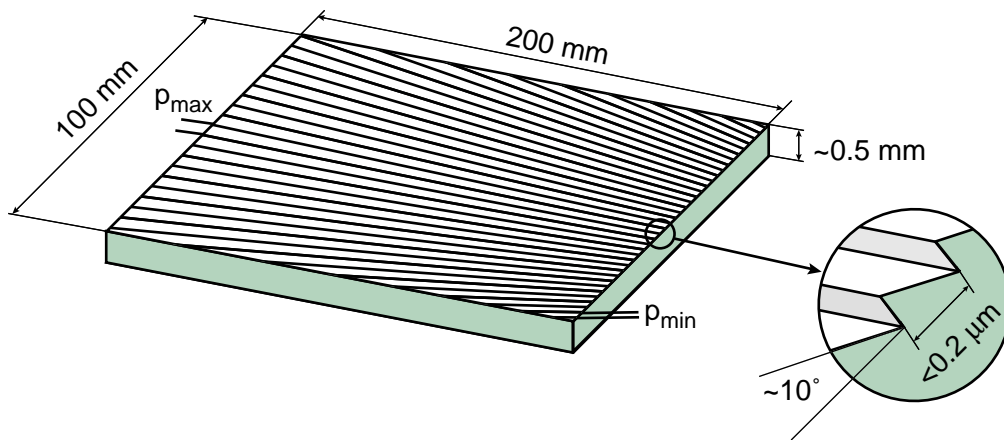
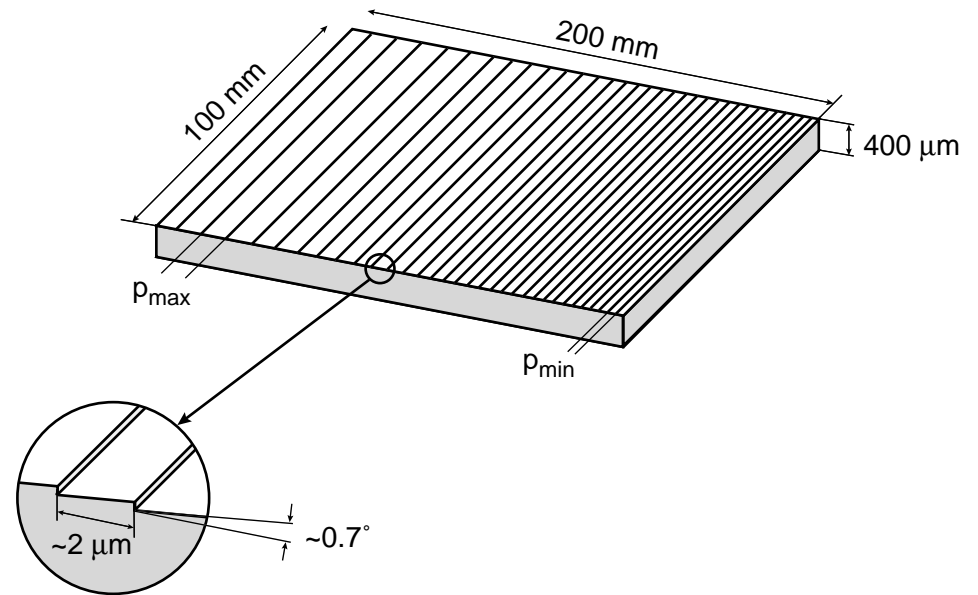
Scanning Beam Interference Lithography with the Nanoruler (fixed period)



Patterning gratings with Variable-Period Scanning Beam Interference Lithography (VP-SBIL)

In-plane geometry:
chirped grating

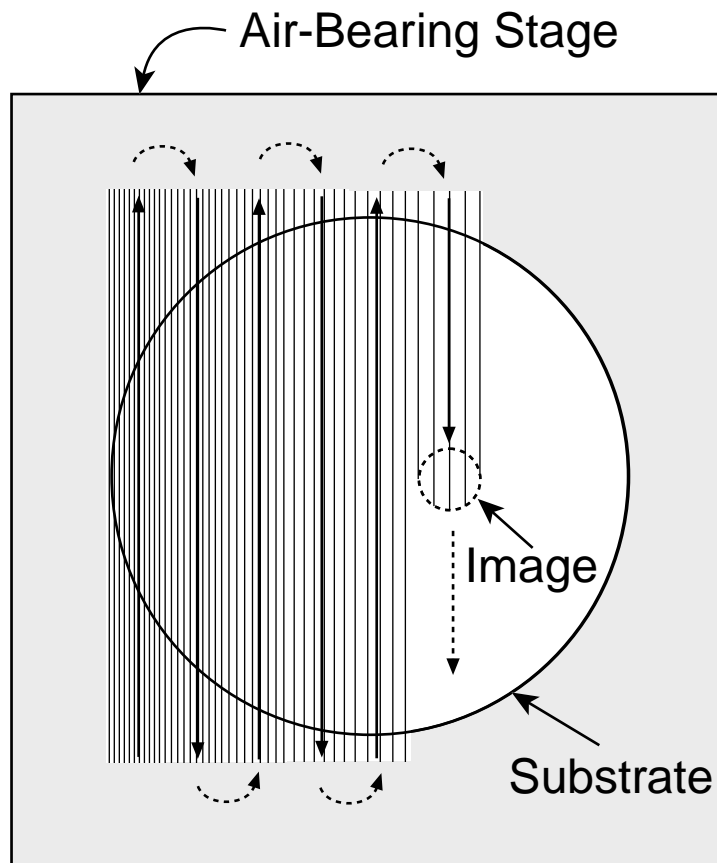
$p_{ave} \sim 2 \mu\text{m}$
Chirp $\Delta p/p \sim 5\%$
Blaze $\sim 0.7^\circ$



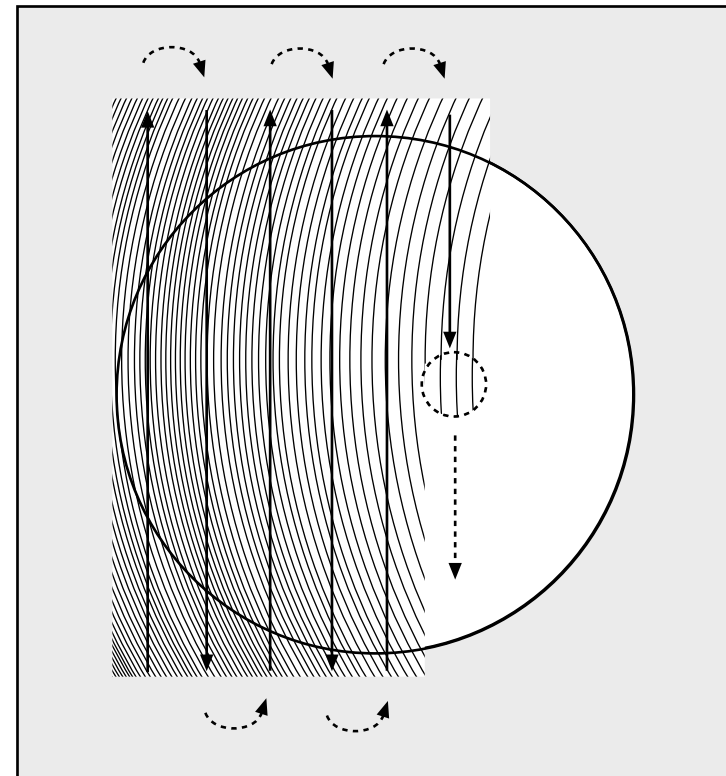
Off-plane geometry:
radial grating

$p_{ave} < 0.2 \mu\text{m}$
Chirp $\Delta p/p \sim 2\%$
Blaze $\sim 10^\circ$

Writing General Periodic Patterns with SBIL

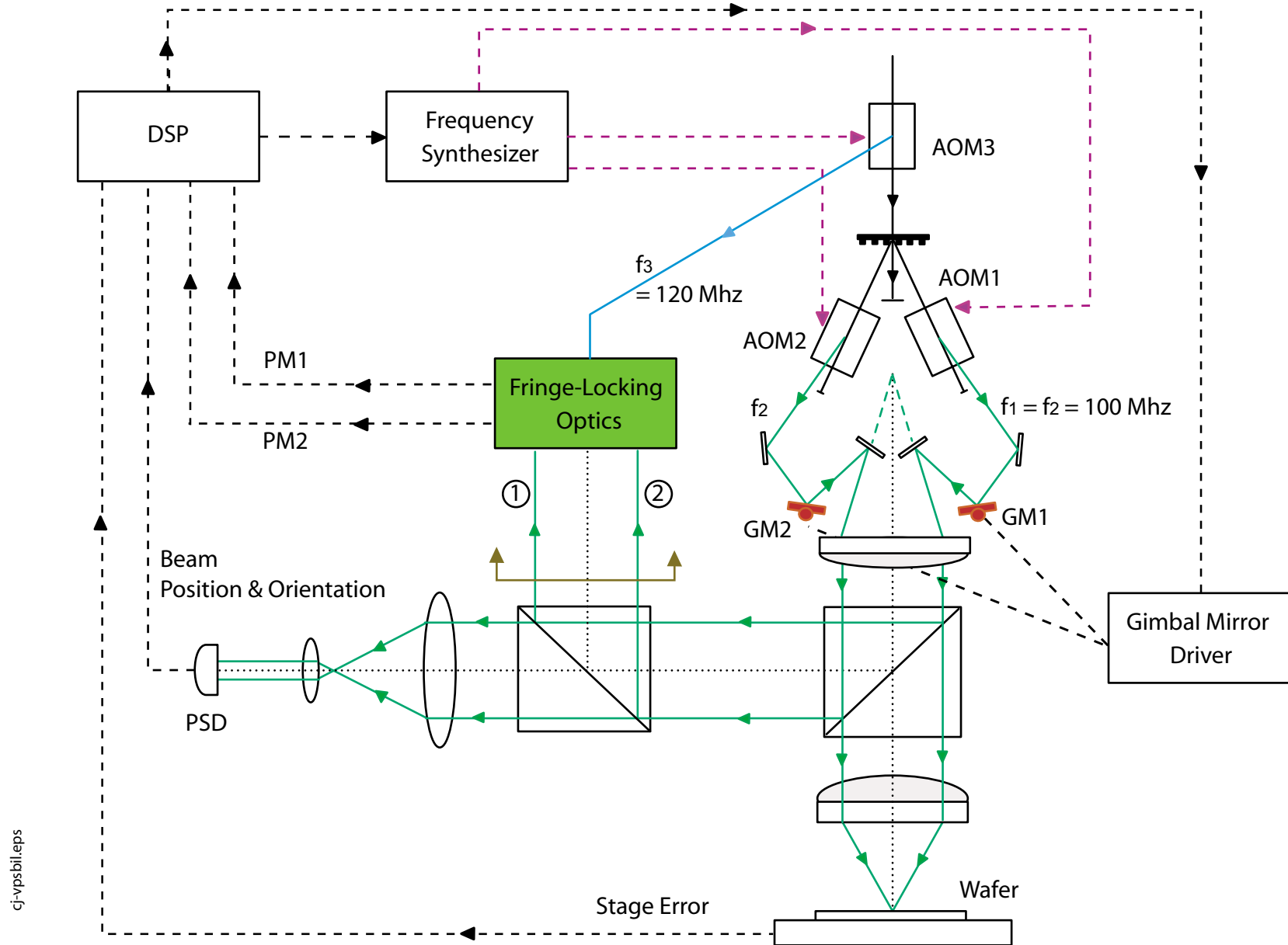


(a) Linear Chirped Grating

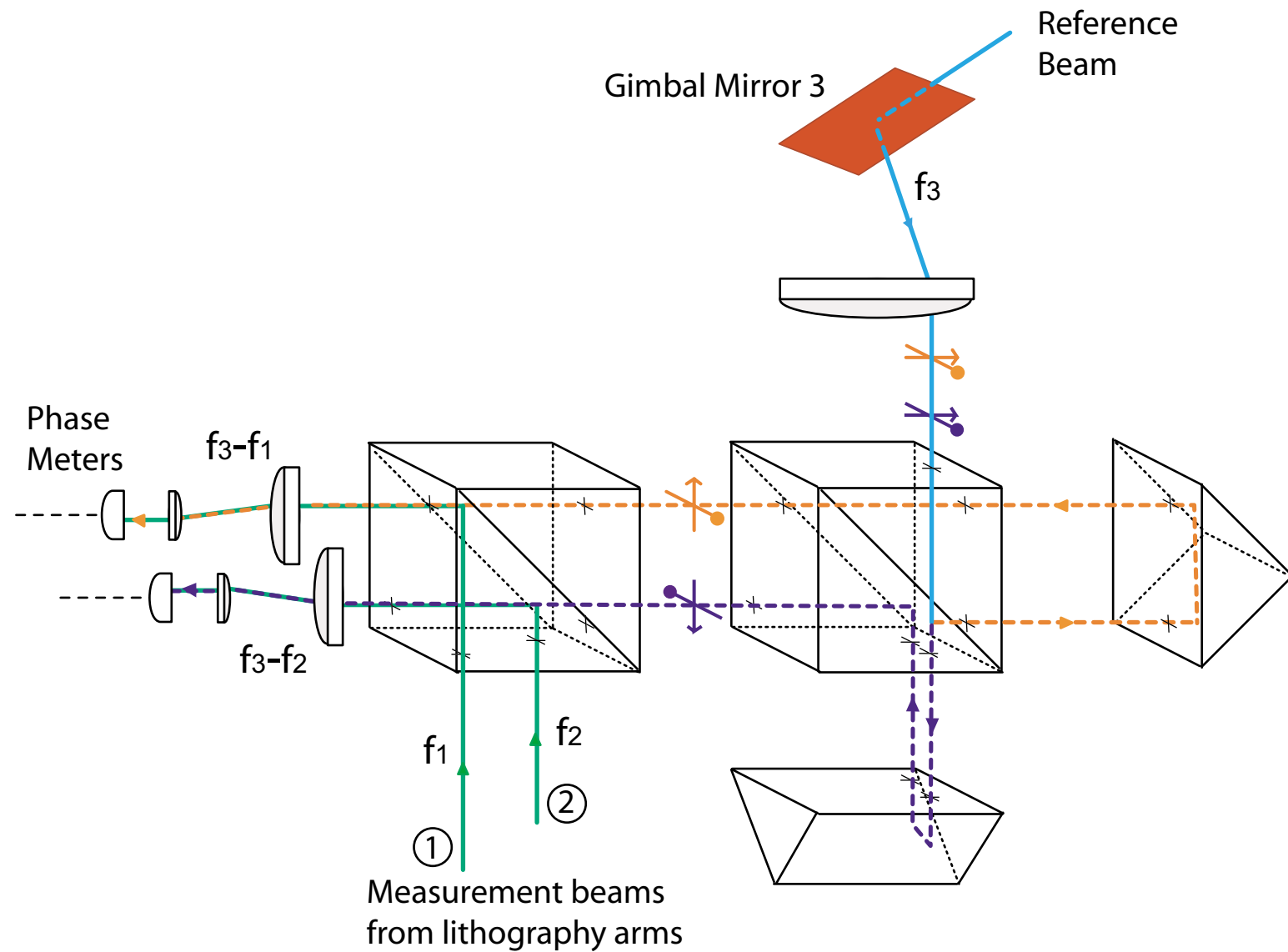


(b) Curved Chirped Grating

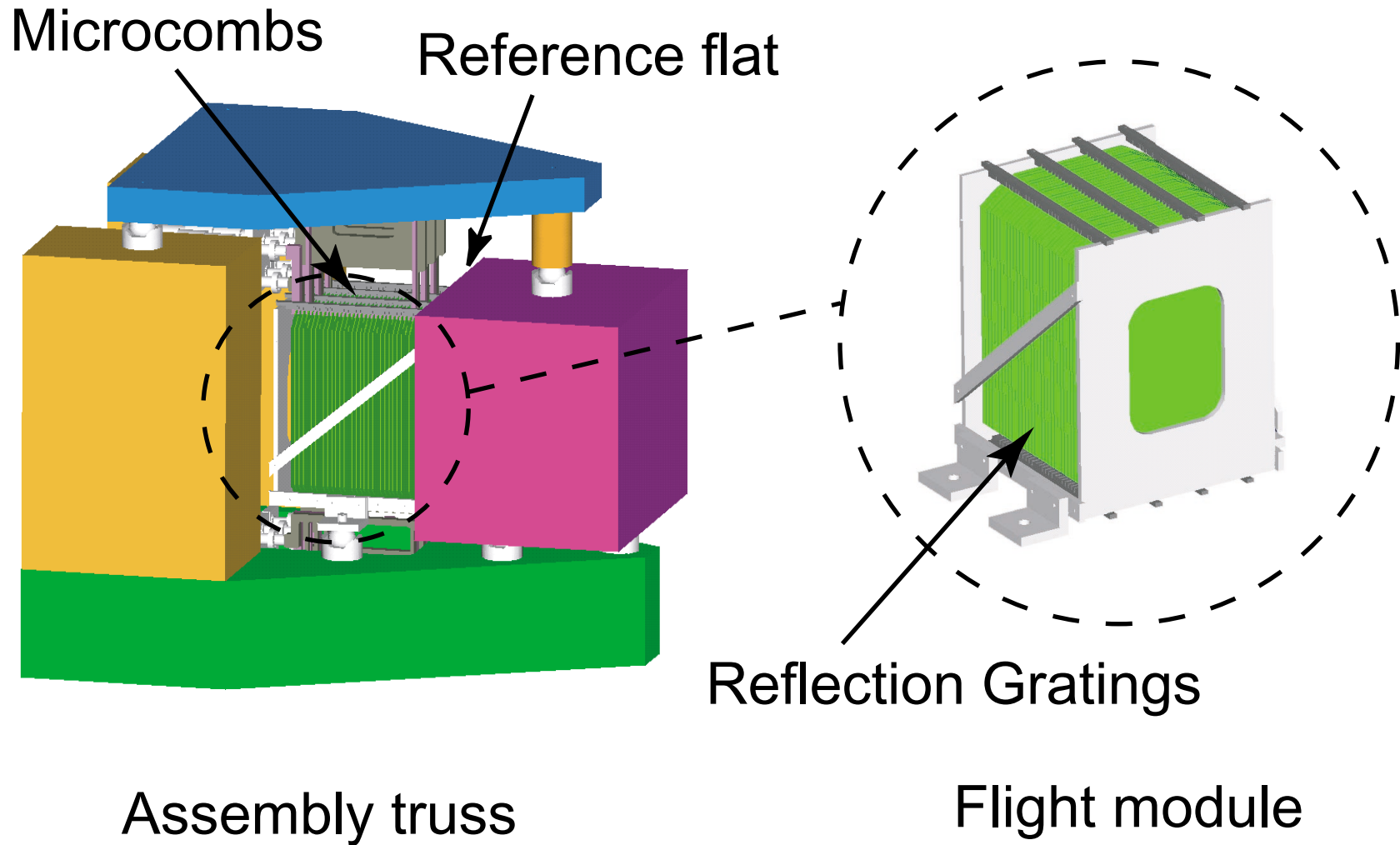
Variable Period - SBIL Concept



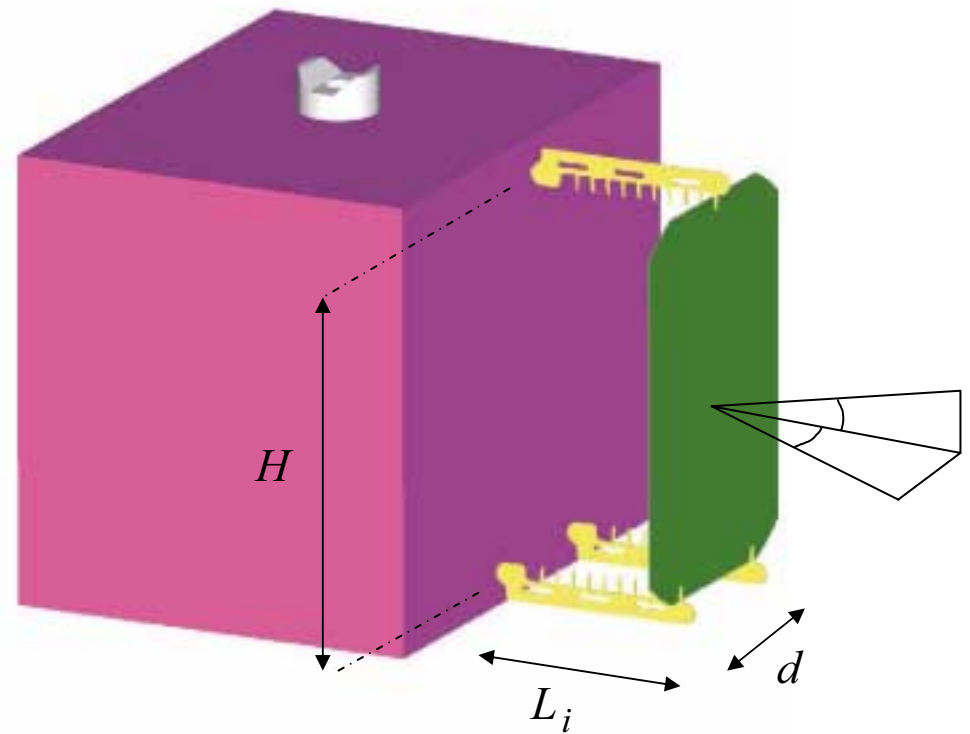
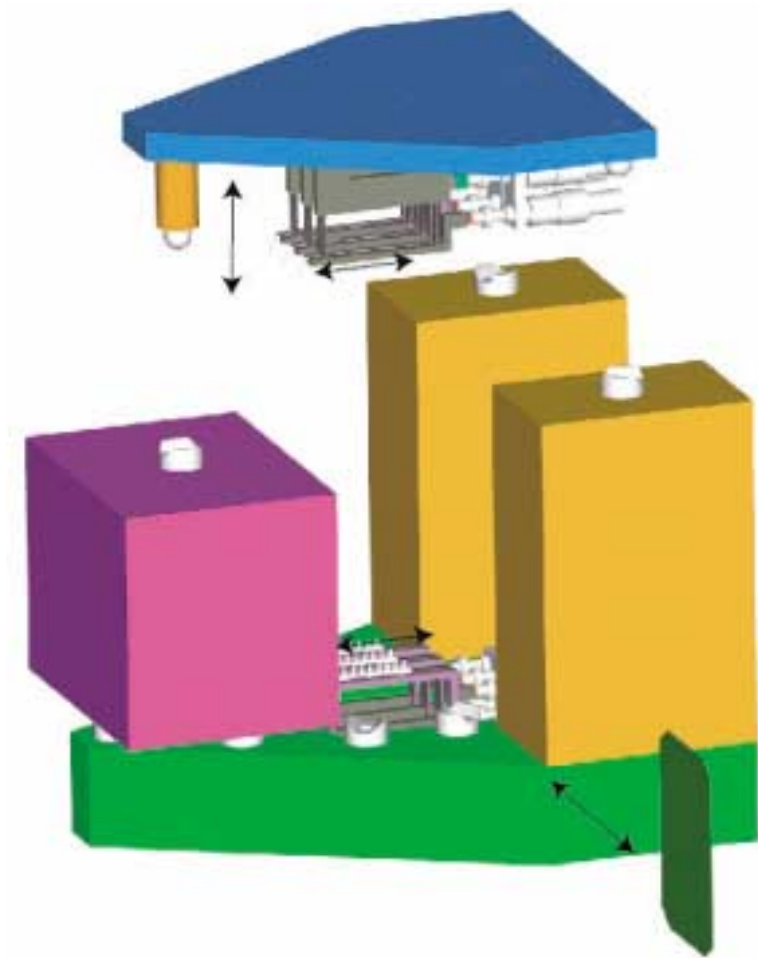
VP-SBIL detail: Heterodyne fringe locking system



Modular Assembly

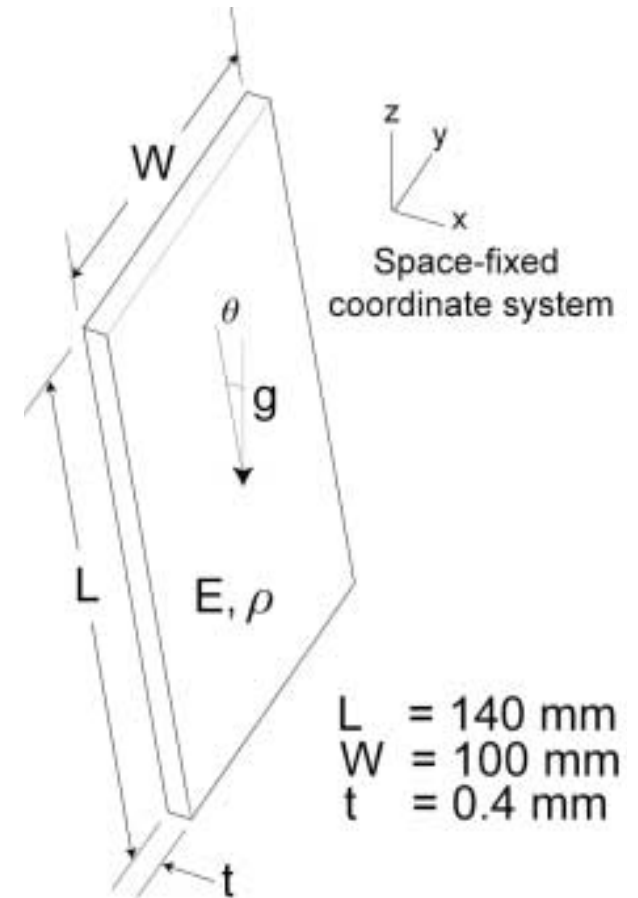


Assembly Truss and Alignment of Foil Optic to Reference Surface



Foil Optic Deformation

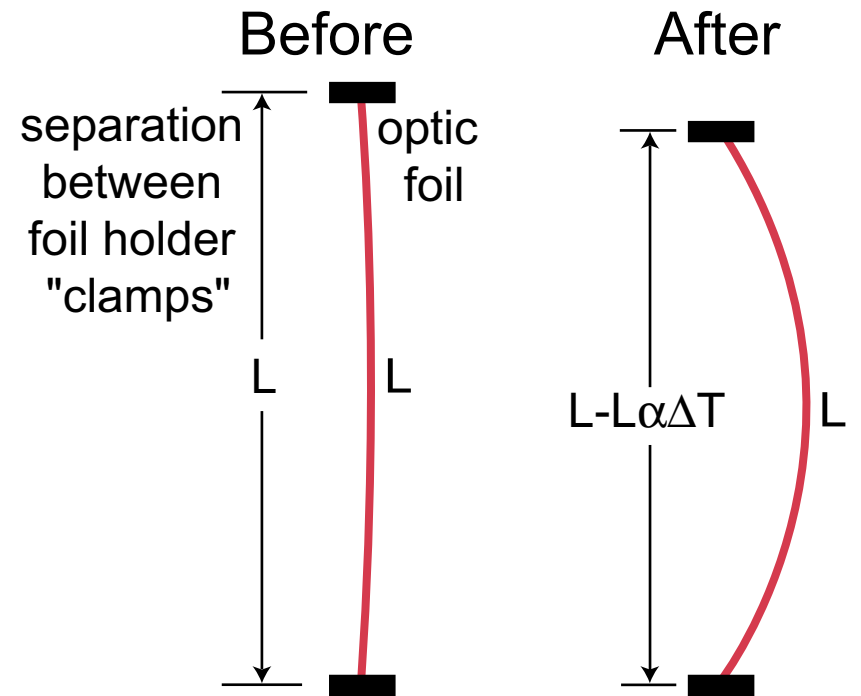
- Gravity sag
- Thermal expansion mismatch between foil and constraint
- Friction from physical manipulation (assembly, etc.)



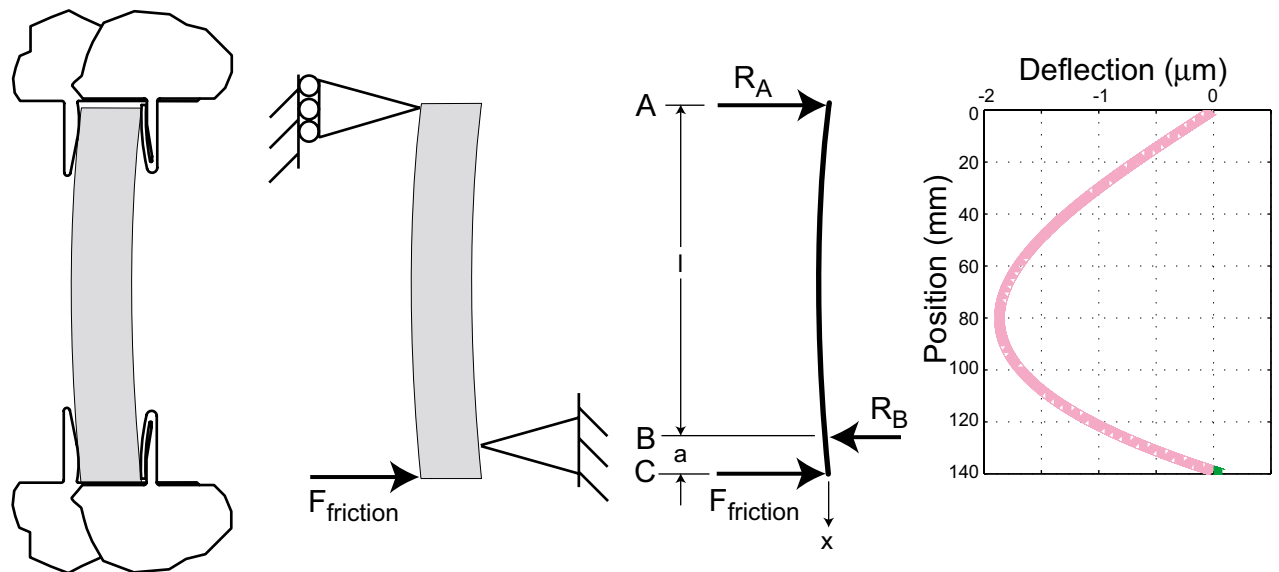
$L = 140 \text{ mm}$
 $W = 100 \text{ mm}$
 $t = 0.4 \text{ mm}$

Foil Deformation Examples

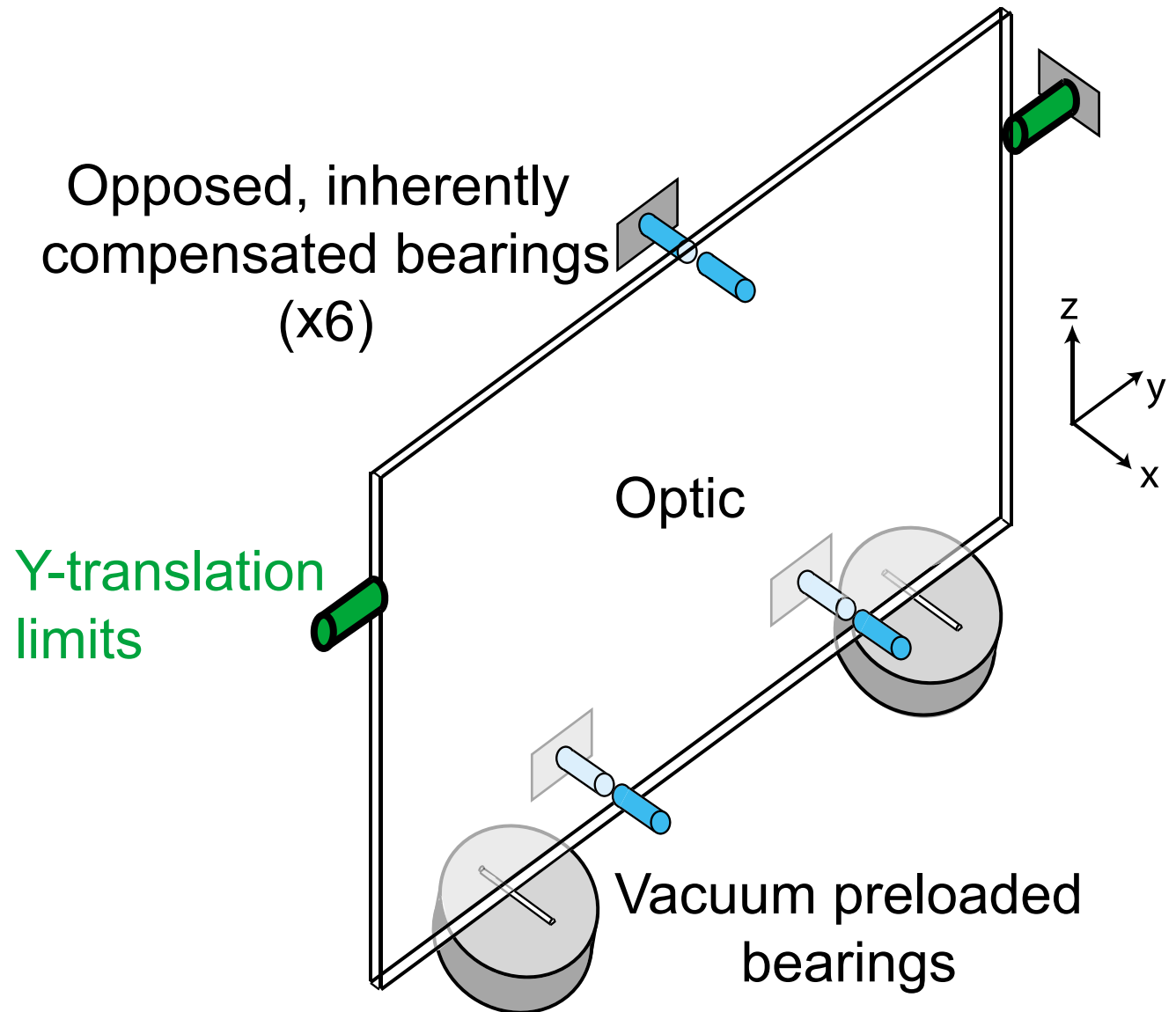
Thermal expansion mismatch



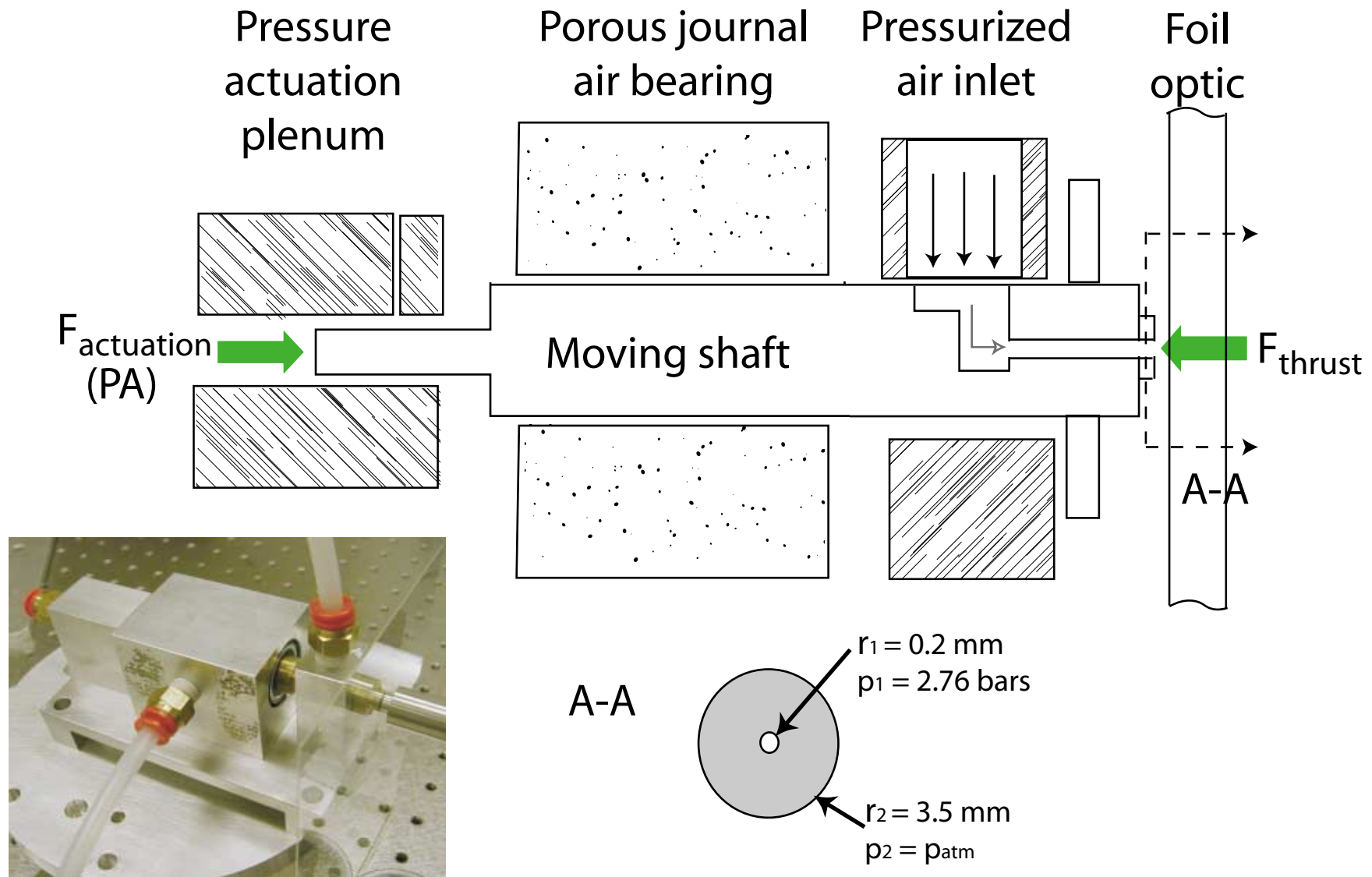
Friction



Holding foil optics for metrology



Air bearing design overview

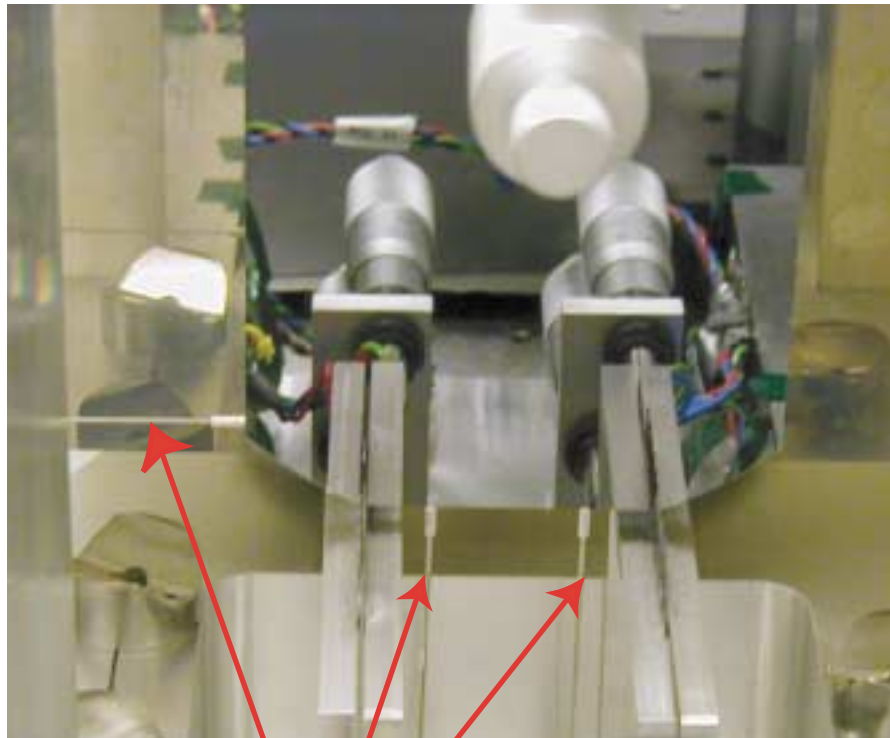


Flexures improve placement repeatability

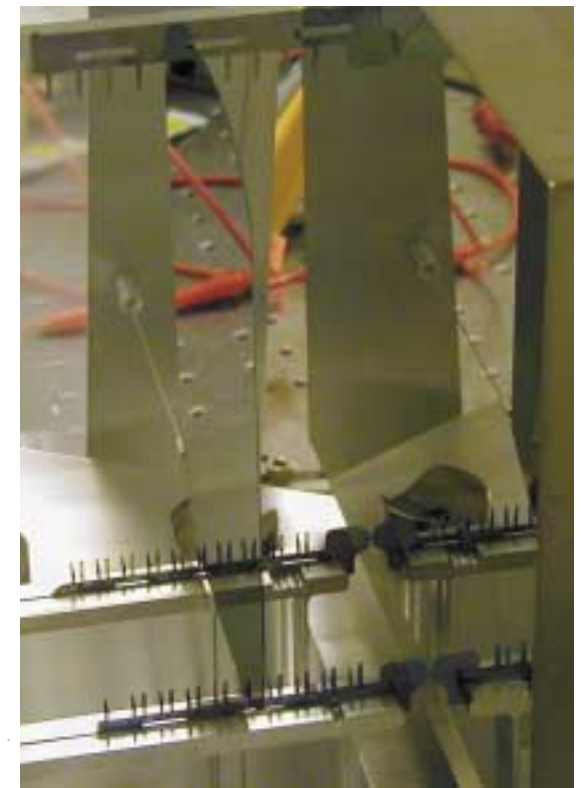
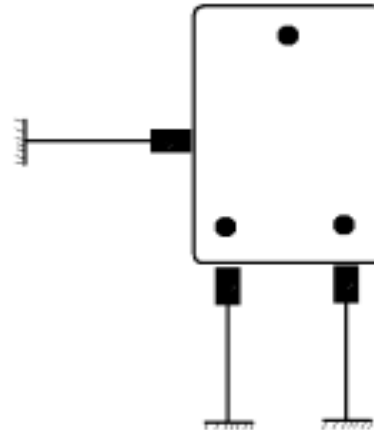
Replace optics: repeatability $\sim 10 - 20$ nm!

Fully "dynamic" test (no side flexure): 60 nm (pitch); 0.6 μm (yaw)

Overall angular accuracy: 1-2 μm (reference surface flatness ~ 1.5 μm)



Flexures



Summary:

- Fabricated efficient reflection gratings for in-plane and off-plane geometries
- Studying high-fidelity, low stress replication technologies (large-area Nanoimprint Lithography)
- Completed preliminary design of variable-period patterning system (chirped/radial gratings)
- Developing low-distortion foil optic metrology and alignment technologies